

THE
CHICAGO MEDICAL JOURNAL.

VOL. XXIV.



MAY, 1867.

No. 5.

EDITORIAL.

Double Number.—April and May have been merged in one issue in order hereafter to anticipate the month in date of publication. Heretofore the plan has been to publish the JOURNAL at any period during the month whose date it bore. Unfortunately the public have grown into the habit of anticipating the time to come, and look upon anything which bears a present date as already somewhat antiquated. To save the JOURNAL the mortification of even appearing belated, the monthly issue will be published and mailed prior to the expiration of the month preceding its date.

As rapidly as possible various contemplated improvements both in the "getting up" and matter will be introduced, and the editor reiterates his promise to spare no labor or expense in its management. The present number, it will be noticed is materially improved in several respects, being printed upon entirely new type and upon paper imported expressly for its use.

 EXCHANGES AND CORRESPONDENTS 
are respectfully requested to address the Editor of this Journal P. O. Box 1948, or at his office, 71 Dearborn Street. No other party whatever has any interest in, or control of, the JOURNAL, in any manner or form whatsoever. Any mistakes in direction of the JOURNAL, credits, &c., will be rectified at once, by addressing the Editor as above. His office has been recently removed to its present location, but the P. O. box remains as heretofore.

DR. J. ADAMS ALLEN,

P. O. Box 1948, Chicago. Office of the JOURNAL, Room No. 2 McCormick Building, 71 Dearborn Street.



RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE—NEW BUILDING.

The new edifice for the College occupies nearly the whole previously vacant space between the old building and Indiana street, covering 4,200 square feet of surface, and fronting on Indiana street. It thus presents a frontage of seventy feet on that street, extending back to, and connecting with, the old College, at a depth of sixty feet. The latter structure covers about 3,000 square feet of surface, so that the whole area covered will be something over 7,000 square feet.

The old building, preserved on account of its massive and excellent foundation and walls, is being entirely reconstructed to conform to the general plan adopted.

The new edifice will contain two lecture rooms, with six hundred and twenty-three numbered seats in each. The lower lecture room is arranged as a semi-amphitheatre, with the seats rising in an easy grade in the usual manner. By removing a portion of the north wall of the old building, and the introduction of large sliding doors, this room opens into the laboratory, 31 by 32 feet. Through this latter opening a large table is readily moved upon a track into the area, at the pleasure of the lecturer. The laboratory will be supplied with all the modern appliances, and its ventilation is thoroughly provided for.

East of the laboratory there will be a small private lecture, demonstration, or "green room," with seats for about fifty students.

In front and under the grade of the lower lecture room, are several rooms adapted for the use of the Dispensary department, Professors' private apartments, closets, &c., &c.

The upper or anatomical lecture room affords a nearly complete amphitheatre, varying only in that, instead of completing the circle, the curved lines of the seats, at a little past the centre, are extended on each side to the rear wall, forming the letter U. This particular arrangement affords the Lecturer a large arena for his demonstrations, and from its rear there is direct communication with the Museum, so that the means of illustration can be always at command.

This lecture room will be very effective in its appearance, as it will be finished, open to the roof, showing the timbering and iron construction, which is entirely new in style and design. In the centre of the roof there will be a large sky-light, tastefully designed and finished.

There are regular windows on three sides of each of the large lecture rooms, affording ample light and ventilation.

The intermediate space between the upper and lower lecture rooms will be finished off with suits of Professors' rooms, with all the modern appliances to facilitate demonstration.

The Museum, occupying the front of the old building with the exception of the upper story, will be beautifully arranged with galleries, surrounded by glass cases, and connected by stairways, the upper gallery communicating, as before noted, with the upper lecture room. The main entrance to the Museum will be from Dearborn street, and from any point in the interior all parts can be taken at a *coup d'œil*.

The general dissecting room extends over the entire upper portion of the old College building, having thus an area of about 3000 square feet. It is magnificently lighted by two large skylights and side windows upon the south and west. It is provided with numerous closets, water, gas, &c., &c., is easy of access, and thoroughly ventilated. The Demonstrator's room adjoins it upon the south-east corner of the new building, so that every part of it may be under his constant and ready supervision.

The main entrance to the College will be on Indiana street. Besides this there will be two private entrances, one from Dearborn street for the Faculty, and which also communicates with that to the Museum; the other on Indiana street for the Janitor's rooms, as he is to reside in the building.

The College Free Dispensary will be reached by the main entrance.

Four distinct sets of stairways rise to every part of the entire structure, affording ample means of ingress and egress.

The fronts on Dearborn and Indiana streets will be finished with red pressed brick with stone trimmings, including cornices and chimney tops.

The front represents four stories, but the lecture rooms occupy the entire height of the building, the Professors' rooms, &c., finishing so as only to use the intervening space afforded by the grade of the seats.

There will be a cellar for fuel and for the heating apparatus. The system of heating will be by low pressure steam, by indirect radiation and ventilating air ducts all around the main lecture rooms.

It is scarcely necessary to remark, that the Faculty have sought, in planning the building, to take advantage of every improvement suggested by careful observation of the best constructed edifices of the kind, and have spared neither pains nor expense to make it a model structure. Their instructions to the architect, W. W. BOYINGTON, Esq., so well known for the excellence of his architectural works throughout this city and the North-west, were fully carried out, and improved, under the guidance of his cultivated taste and great experience. The completed building will be unsurpassed for its purposes by anything of the kind in the country, and while supplying the wants of the College, will be seen to be an additional ornament to Chicago, which is fast becoming a city of palaces. The cut given at the head of this article very fairly represents the completed structure.

By the strict provisions of the contracts entered into with the builders, it is to be entirely finished on the fifteenth day of

September ensuing, and from the known and established reputation of the parties engaged, there is not the slightest apprehension of a day's delay beyond that period.

It is due to the Faculty to state, that the entire amount requisite for the construction of the College is provided from their own means, no contributions or assistance having been received or asked from any other quarter.

Total estimated cost, \$75,000.

CONTRACTORS.

Masonry-----	C. DAEGLING.
Cut Stone-----	MILLER & NEWCOMB.
Carpentry-----	T. C. BOYINGTON.
Iron Work-----	N. S. BOUTON & Co.
Plumbing-----	POWELL & PATTISON.
Painting and Glazing-----	J. W. WILSON.
Sewerage-----	C. GLADDING.

Practical Anatomy.—Our readers have probably noticed in the secular press a strongly sensational account of the arrest of a couple of American citizens of African descent *in flagrante delictu*, having in possession several *cadavera* evidently designed for some anatomical theatre. It was supposed at first, from their proximity to the institution, that they were designed for the Rush College, but subsequent investigation showed, as was in fact the case, that in that iniquity, (if it be an iniquity,) Rush College, or any of its Faculty, had no part or lot. The morning dailies touched upon the affair merely as a matter of news, without any effort at a sensation, or to inflame the ignorant prejudices of the populace. But the evening sheets ascended to the highest peak of vituperative invective, and descended to the lowest depths of hoarse scurrility in their comments upon the matter. Everything was said that could be said to excite a mob spirit, but, fortunately, the Chicago public are too thoroughly accustomed to such diatribes to rise under the plentiful ferment, and in their great wrath smite things incontinently. As imaginative exercises are necessary to secure the sale of the evening prints, this course might be passed over without

comment, were it not for the total recklessness of feeling manifested. The poor "resurrectionists," in their unpleasant and hazardous work, at least sought the cover of night and secrecy, and did everything in their power to prevent the feelings of any person from being lacerated. Theirs was a necessary work—it must be done by somebody, all admit so much; the offence if any was a Spartan one—*being discovered*. The "resurrectionist" would have scorned, even to have secured his own safety, to harrow up the feelings of friends by the slightest hint of the identity of the bodies seized. Not so the evening press. It paraded its anxiety for identification as an evidence of a peculiarly elevated type of Christian sympathy for the friends of the dead. It attacked venomously and vindictively, not only the poor scions of Africa, but some unknown party, whispered to be of higher station, as the worst of possible villains.

And when the representative of the JOURNAL, and in so far of the Medical Profession, stood in the Police Court, and risked his hardly-won estate upon the faith of the humble colored men who stood cowering in the prisoner's dock, facing the weeping friends, whose heart-wounds were torn open afresh by the incidents of the time—in his heart of hearts he placed the responsibility for all that suffering and all those tears, over which the reporters gloated in the evening press, not upon the poor tools whom Science, and Humanity in its widest meaning, had commanded to their obscure and dangerous work, but to that press which ransacked the nooks and corners of the town to find those over whose sorrows they could become sentimentally brutal, and thus sell their latest edition, illuminated with glaring capitals, and studded with thickly standing exclamation points.

The utter and shameless brutality of the act is its own damning commentary.

But whatever becomes of the present prisoners, the storm awakened by this occurrence will leave the atmosphere clearer. "Out of this nettle *danger*, the profession will pluck the flower *safety*."

A calm, dispassionate, and very able writer in the *Tribune*

(whose article we wish our space would permit us to reproduce in full) discussed the subject in a manner, and with a force which the evening press was totally unable to meet. Never was rout more thorough—never was overthrow more annihilating.

This result, however, in itself is of little consequence—the great point gained is, that all parties admit the necessity of legislation, of which now there is a “plentiful lacking” in the State of Illinois, and in fact in most other Western States.

The secular press has in almost express terms guaranteed their support to *some* method, at least, of protection to both the living and the dead.

Let the Local Societies, the Colleges, the State Society, soon to meet, and whoever has personal or official influence with the Governor of the State, use that influence to have him name this as a subject requiring legislation at the extra session, if such a session is to be convened. If not, then bring every honorable appliance to bear on the next regular session.

Meanwhile, let it be remembered that there is now no law on the subject. Whatever bears upon it at all is but a vile opposition—an intolerance unworthy even of the dark ages which gave it birth.

The *Chicago Times*, looking at the thing practically, observes:

“It is both an absurdity and a tyranny, to hold the Physician accountable for a lack of knowledge, and, at the same time, to hold him accountable when he endeavors to supply himself with that knowledge. It is precisely the case of the Israelites, whom their Egyptian task-masters compelled to make bricks without straw.

“There are many bodies which can as well as not be used for the purposes of dissection. Every day there are men and women dying, at our public institutions, of charity, whom nobody knows, and who are buried at the public expense, and forgotten. We do not urge the giving of such bodies to medical classes *because* they are poor and friendless; but for the reason that they have no relatives to be shocked or horrified over this disposition of their remains.

“The merits of the whole question turn upon the feelings of

surviving friends; and not upon any desecration attending a dissection. It is certainly as little a desecration to contribute to human knowledge at the dissecting table, as it is to become the prey of hideous worms, or to become swollen with gases, or blackened by decay. As between the two, the former is much the less shocking, barring the tender and political affection that clings to the grave which incloses a friend.

"It is not to be expected that people will willingly or unwillingly turn over the bodies of their friends for dissection; nevertheless, they should be willing to put the Physician in a position that will enable him to achieve that knowledge which is demanded of him. To do this, he should be provided with subjects for dissection; and until this shall be done, we may be certain, beyond all doubt, that the trade of the resurrectionist will be pursued with energy. Penalties will not prevent body-snatching. The only remedy, and the true one, is to make it unnecessary, by turning over for dissection the bodies of criminals, and of friendless paupers."

The bill rejected at the late session of the Illinois Legislature, receiving the votes of "scarcely a respectable minority," was as follows:

"An Act to promote Medical Education.

"It shall be lawful, in cities whose population exceeds twenty-five thousand (25,000) inhabitants, to deliver to the professors and teachers in medical colleges in this State, and for said professors and teachers to receive, for the purpose of medical study, the body of any deceased person, *provided*, that said body shall not have been claimed for interment by any relative or friend of the deceased, within twenty-four hours after death; *provided* also, that no one known to have relatives or friends, or detained for debt, or as a witness, or on suspicion of crime, or of any traveller, shall be so delivered, and *provided* also, that in case the body of any one so delivered or received shall be subsequently claimed by any relative or friend, it shall be given up to said relative or friend for interment, and it shall be the duty of the said professors and teachers, decently to bury in some public cemetery the remains of all bodies after they have answered the purposes of study aforesaid, and for any neglect of this provision of this act, the party so neglecting shall pay a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars (\$25) nor more than fifty dollars (\$50,) to be appropriated to the health department of said cities. The bodies delivered to professors and teachers, or received by said professors and teachers under this act, shall

be used for the purposes of medical and surgical study alone, and in this State only, and whosoever shall use such body for any other purpose, or shall remove such body beyond the limits of this State, or in any manner traffic in the same, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction, be imprisoned for a term not exceeding one year, in a county jail.

"All laws, or parts of laws, inconsistent with this act, are hereby repealed.

"This act shall take effect from and after its passage."

This bill, essentially the same as the one now in force in the State of New York, or at least something like it, should be passed at the next session, even though there is no money in it for the lobby.

The Chicago Board of Health have entered upon the active discharge of the duties pertaining to their appointment. In the list of their names are to be recognized many returned army surgeons thoroughly familiar with hygienic methods, and awake to their great importance. They will see to it that this great camp of two hundred and fifty thousand "battling for life" is thoroughly policed.

As an earnest of what is to be done we give in the JOURNAL this prominent position to "Circular No. 1" and its appended paper. We shall be "among them, takin' notes" the ensuing months.

[Circular No. 1.]
OFFICE OF SANITARY SUPERINTENDENT,
BOARD OF HEALTH,
Chicago, April 18th, 1867.

The Sanitary Inspectors will keep constantly in mind, the great good to society and the scientific value of the knowledge expected to be gained by the system of Health Police that has just been inaugurated in this City. It is therefore desirable that they should take special interest in all sanitary questions and keep themselves informed of what is being done at home and abroad relative to the causes which affect health or disease; thus they will contribute their share to the accumulation of knowledge which is destined to promote human life and establish sanitary science on the most permanent foundations. The value of these inspections depend entirely upon the conscientiousness, intelligence and industry of the Inspectors, which the

Board trusts will be appreciated, particularly when it is borne in mind that they involve life, health, and property.

Inspectors will be under the immediate control of the Superintendent, and will obey orders with promptness. They shall present themselves at the office of the Sanitary Superintendent as often as required by him, to receive orders and make reports; nor are they to consider that their duties are limited to the district to which they may be assigned. They are to watch over all cases of small-pox, malignant fevers, or any contagious and infectious diseases, and if the patients are removed, follow them with their supervision. It is a matter of great importance that they should familiarize themselves without delay with the sanitary condition of their respective districts, commencing their inspections in the sections of it where sanitary reform is most needed, and devoting special attention to the localities in which cholera prevailed during the past summer, diligently searching for all local causes of disease, especially in over-crowding, in the lack of proper ventilation, drainage, and water, (and the influence of manure, garbage, &c., in such common use for filling up lots in this city,) and if possible to indicate in their reports the remedy for such deficiencies when found. The Inspectors shall every Saturday make a written report to the Superintendent, stating what duties he has performed during the past week and also such facts as may have come to his knowledge connected with the sanitary affairs of his district or the city, worthy of the attention of the Board, or as its regulations may require. All the forms for making reports must be filled up legibly and minutely, and any information added that will throw light on the subject under investigation. Reports should contain the name and position of the person making it, the date when any matter was inspected, the streets, avenues, and alleys, if any, between; how many lots the same is upon, the names of the several owners, tenants, and occupants of each, so far as ascertainable, reports should specify what part of the thing reported upon is on each lot, and (except in case of the regular general reports of Inspectors, and upon which no order of the Board is to be founded,) there must be a separate report on a separate blank for each thing and lot reported upon, except, that when one building or business owned, tenanted, or occupied by the same person covers several lots, only one report need be made; and in cases where it will facilitate the understanding of the thing complained of a simple diagram of the premises should be sketched with a pen on the margin of the report.

Care must be taken to secure accuracy in reporting owners, tenants, or occupants. In regard to each and every nuisance reported upon, the officer making the report should state his opinion that it is dangerous to life and detrimental to health.

In addition to the duties already imposed upon the Inspectors, they will promptly investigate and report upon any special complaints which may be referred to them by the Superintendent, and also pay particular attention to the character of meats and other articles of food offered for sale in their respective districts. They shall wear their badges prominently displayed when engaged in their official duties. On entering any house or premises, they must announce their authority and the object of their visit, and while endeavoring to avoid giving offence, must make their investigations minutely. If resistance is offered to the performance of their duty, they are to report the fact to the Superintendent. They will, likewise, promptly report all who violate the health laws, in order that the offender may be summarily dealt with. All questions of doubtful authority must be referred to the Superintendent for decision.

By order of the Board.

To Dr.-----,
Sanitary Inspector.

JOHN H. RAUCH,
Sanitary Supt.

METHOD OF MAKING SANITARY SURVEY TO BE FOLLOWED BY
INSPECTORS IN THEIR RESPECTIVE DISTRICTS.

1. Examine each square thoroughly before proceeding to the next in succession in the same range; complete the inspection of all the square comprised between two contiguous parallel streets from one extremity of the district to the other, returning upon the range of square parallel and adjacent to the first to the beginning of the district; to start again upon the third range and return on the fourth, as before; and so proceed to the end.

2. The examinations should be made, as far as necessary, from house to house, and should be thorough.

3. The leading subjects of inquiry are comprised under the following heads, with such amplifications as the experience of the inspector or circumstances may suggest:

Section I.

1. No. of district.
2. Boundaries of district.

3. Superficial area.
4. No. and names of streets and parts of do. and alleys.
5. Superficial area of streets and parts of do. and alleys.
6. No. of blocks.
7. Superficial area of blocks.
 - a—Superficial area of blocks covered by buildings.
 - b—Superficial area of blocks, yards, and courts.
 - c—Superficial area of blocks, and vacant lots.

Section II.—Grade and Pavement.

1. Maximum height above Lake level.
2. Minimum height above Lake level.
3. Depth to clay.
4. Character of material used in raising the grade.
5. Streets raised to grade, with area of same.
6. Streets partially raised to grade, with area of same.
7. Streets below grade, with area of same.
8. Lots raised to grade, with area of same.
9. Lots not raised to grade, with area of same.

Section III.—Drainage.

1. Natural drainage.
2. Artificial drainage.
 - a—No., size, and extent of public sewers, and condition.
 - b—No., size, and extent of private sewers, and condition.
 - c—No., size, and extent of lots drained.
 - d—No., size, and extent of lots undrained.
 - e—No. of houses with sewer connections.
 - f—No. of houses with sewer connections, together with character of same, whether perfect, imperfect, or bad.

Section IV.—Water Supply.

1. No. of lots supplied.
2. No. of lots unsupplied.
3. No. of street hydrants and fire plugs, and distance of same apart.
10. Area of paved streets and alleys, with No., and name, and character of pavement.

11. Area of sidewalks, with No., name, and character of pavement.

Section V.—Buildings.

1. No and character of buildings.
 - a*—Brick.
 - b*—Wood.
 - c*—Dwelling houses, and hotels.
 - d*—Stores, factories, workshops, etc.
 - e*—Mixed.
 - f*—Saloons, brothels, etc.
2. Basements, and their condition.
3. Ventilation of buildings.
 - a*—Heating and lighting same.
4. Location and character of water closets and privies.

Section VI.—Population.

1. Prevailing character of, and No. of each class, viz.: males, females, white, and colored.
3. Nationalities.

Section VII—Hygiene.

1. Present hygienic condition, and cleanliness.
2. Sources of dirt accumulations.
3. Diseases prevailing during past year, with locality of same.
4. Probable causes of same.
5. Relative mortality.
6. Vaccination. How many.
 - a*—How many twice.
 - b*—How many never.

Criminal Abortion.—This subject, which has for a long time awakened professional attention, and has been urged upon the public conscience in all the modes of remonstrance, has of late come up in an original and, the JOURNAL is half-disposed to say, a *questionable* shape. The *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, the powerful organ of the great Methodist denomination, has taken up the topic, and devoted an entire page to its discussion. It seems to us a dangerous course to pursue, but we are not prepared to condemn it. The evil is clearly a great one,

but like other evils it is liable to be both over and under estimated. Whether more good or injury will result from bringing the crime openly before both the criminal and pure minded, is a question for casuists to determine. Thousands will thus learn for the first time the comparative facility of the act, whilst they will give no heed to the moral aspect of the thing. Of the physical evils they will take their chances. Every physician will admit having been occasionally called upon to assist in the misdeed, but the parties infallibly have some excuse which to them is a healing plaster to the sore offence.

The most sacred relations of life are being dragged to public notoriety in lectures, in published books, and broadcast newspapers. The adolescent mind is corrupted by ideas of nameless crimes, gathered largely from the advertising columns of newspapers, even of the, so-called, religious press. This article, questionable as it appears to us, we trust may have the effect, at least, to turn attention to, and cause the utter suppression of, that class of newspaper publications which pander to depraved minds under cover of affording relief to debauched bodies.

It occurs to the JOURNAL that, outside of strictly professional publications, this subject should be developed only in private conversation with patients; or such tractates as the "Why Not?" of Prof. STORER, be placed in the hands of such married people as the judicious physician, or perhaps religious pastor, might deem likely to be benefited by the perusal. Half grown boys and girls are not likely to be benefited by this, to them, curious and entertaining literature.

The JOURNAL will recur to this subject hereafter, but, meanwhile, puts on record its opinion that the apparent diminution of fecundity, appealed to as evidence of the great prevalence of this crime, is not due to the direct procuring of abortion, but to the practice of onanism, and the use of mechanical preventives—advertisements of which boldly stare out of the newspapers, (even some of the religious sort), and which are shamelessly taught in "Lectures to Gentlemen Only" and "Lectures to Ladies Only," and the utterances of which are listened to by even some of the elect.

The JOURNAL puts also on record its belief that, were professional physicians called to testify in court, they would be unanimous in the statement that they are far oftener called upon to remedy sterility, or barrenness, than to obviate fertility.

The JOURNAL also declares its conviction that the procuring of abortions criminally, save in the smallest conceivable proportion of instances, is carried on, outside the pale of the legitimate medical body, by a brood of quacks and pretenders that members of the reverend clerical profession have done more than any and all others to foster and sustain.

We are the more happy to see their chief means of support smitten by a similar power, although we believe the skirts of the *Advocate* are most uncommonly clear from this latter *peccadillo*.

Cincinnati Again.—The *Lancet* is still melancholy, and can not be comforted at the lamentable condition of Rush College. We repeat, for its abundant solace, that the last session of Rush College lacked only two days of its usual number of working lecture days. In this institution holidays are scant and few—Christmas day and New Year's day only being allowed. The interim between these days is always occupied by lectures. We repeat, as many (if not more) lectures were given the last session in Rush College as were given in any four months course, in any college on the Continent. Believe us and rejoice, Dear *Lancet*! Rush College will go as far as the farthest in increasing the amount of time devoted to the lecture term—it will go as far as the farthest in insisting upon high attainments prior to graduation.

As an *Alma Mater* it looks with becoming pride upon its *alumni*, and challenges any other college to show a better record.

Preparatory schools like that at Ann Arbor, with expenses paid by State endowment, of course must be expected to consume a great deal of time in communicating professional *milk*—but students come to Chicago, or Cincinnati, so soon as they cut their molars, and are supposed capable of masticating professional *meat* in a reasonable period of time.

Six lectures a day are not too much for any healthy, adult intellect to receive and digest. The mind of the student is strengthened, his attention and perceptive faculties are disciplined, to an extent of which the puny dawdler over four lectures a day can have no conception.

The JOURNAL is in favor of lengthening the duration of the lecture term, but in no wise looks with complacency upon a proposition to diminish the number of daily lectures. Students come to Rush College to *work*, not to see city sights or luxuriate in holidays. We "indulge a trembling hope" it is so also in Cincinnati.

Pass him Around.—A correspondent sends us a doubly distilled quack advertising sheet, illuminated (this is not a Hibernicism—Mrs. Browning writes of "raying out blackness") with portentous and hideous cuts of decayed lungs, hare-lips *et cetera*, connected by letter text wherein most wonderful cures are announced (and promised), and winding up with the inevitable "Manhood" and Spermatorrhœa dodge. The paper purports to be edited at Chicago and issued periodically by one A. S. HUDSON, M.D., who claims further consideration as having formerly been connected with Rush Medical College. Whatever may have been his former associations, it is perhaps sufficient to say that by his present course he has forfeited any professional respect or position. A man cannot meddle with pitch without being defiled, and Dr. H. has caught the double *Tar-tar*.

During the sessions of 1859-60, Dr. H. attempted a course of lectures in Rush College on Physiology and Pathology. Students in attendance upon that occasion will recollect that his course was brief enough, but scarcely glorious. We believe he retired before the close of the term, scarcely standing upon the order of his going, leaving the class to exclaim with regard to his lectures:

"When we think how quickly they were done for,
We wonder what they were begun for!"

However, as Dr. H. is skilled in the use of chalk, it is to be

supposed he has chalked out a course for himself from which he cannot be dissuaded. In regard to it we can scarcely say with Prince Hal:

"We could have better spared a better man!"

We mourn the defection, but not as those without hope—of being able to endure it.

This *Hudson* is passing through the *Hellgate* of quackery to the *Atlantic* of professional scorn. We pity any man who thinks he can sacrifice even a mediocre professional position, albeit with limited rewards, for all the wealth which quackery however successful, can offer.

"*Why Not?*"—The somewhat peculiar title of the useful monograph noticed on another page, would scarcely have been chosen by the author had he been a resident of Chicago. The classic shades, "*Under the Willow*," which but recently were lightened up by the sun of advancing civilization, for many years had this sign in gilded letters over the principal entrance: "*Why Not—Roger Plant's Saloon.*"

Copyright.—The translation of *Desormeaux Lessons on the Endoscope* has been copyrighted for publication in book form as soon as completed in the JOURNAL. The notice of entry was accidentally omitted in this number of the JOURNAL. As the whole treatise would occupy rather too much space for the ordinary compass of the JOURNAL, a considerable portion will be added as a supplement to one or more numbers, without additional charge upon our subscribers. Aside from the illustrations of the *Endoscope*, it may be safely stated that these lectures contain the best analysis of urethral affections, with references also to analogous changes in other mucous surfaces, which has yet been given to the profession.

Wants to Know.—The *Lancet*, noticing the Editorial change in the JOURNAL, is profoundly impressed with the importance of the question: "Has this change any significance?"

With uplifted castor and blandest smile, the JOURNAL is happy to answer—IT HAS.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

- Aitken's Science and Practice of Medicine*, with additions, By Meredith Clymer, M.D. Second volume. Philadelphia: LINDSAY & BLAKISTON. 1867.
- Obstetrics; the Science and the Art*. By Charles D. Meigs, M.D., lately Professor of Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children, in Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, etc., etc., etc. Fifth edition, revised, with one hundred and thirty illustrations. Philadelphia: HENRY C. LEA. 1867.
- Practical Dissections*. By Richard M. Hodges, M.D., formerly Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Medical Department of Harvard University. Second edition, thoroughly revised. Philadelphia: HENRY C. LEA, 1867. pp. 285.
- Inhalations in the Treatment of Diseases of the Respiratory Passages*, particularly as affected by the use of atomized fluids. By J. M. DaCosta, M.D., Physician to Pennsylvania Hospital; Fellow of College of Physicians and Surgeons, etc., etc. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co. 1867.
- Injuries of the Spine; with an Analysis of nearly four hundred cases*. By JOHN ASHHURST, Jr., A.M., M.D., Fellow of College of Physicians of Philadelphia, etc., etc., etc. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co. 1867. pp. 127.
- Code of Medical Ethics*, adopted by the American Medical Association. New York: Wm. Wood & Co. 1867.
- The Indigestions; or Diseases of the Digestive Organs Functionally Treated*. By THOMAS KING CHAMBERS, Honorary Physician to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, Consulting Physician and Lecturer on the Practice of Medicine at St. Mary's Hospital, Consulting Physician to the Lock Hospital, Author of "Lectures Chiefly Clinical," etc. Philadelphia: HENRY C. LEA. 1867. Chicago: S. C. GRIGGS & Co. One volume, octavo, pp. 287.
- Why Not?* A book for every woman. The prize essay to which the American Medical Association awarded the gold medal for MDCCLXV. By HORATIO ROBINSON STORER, M.D., of Boston, Professor of Obstetrics, etc., etc.

Issued for general circulation by order of the American Medical Association.

*Casta placent superis. Casta cum mente venito,
Et manibus puris sumita fontis aquam.*

Boston: Lea & Shepard. 1867. Pp. 99. From the author.

Contributions to the Pathology, Diagnosis and Treatment of Angular Curvature of the Spine. By BENJAMIN LEE, M.D., Philadelphia: LIPPINCOTT & Co. 1867. Pp. 129. From the Publishers.

An Inquiry into the Origin of Modern Anæsthesia. By the Hon. TRUMAN SMITH, M.C., etc., etc. Hartford: Brown & Gross. 1867. Pp. 165.

On the Action of Medicines in the System. By FREDERICK WILLIAM HEADLAND, M.D., B.A., F.L.S., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, etc., etc. Fifth American, from the Fourth London edition. Revised and enlarged. Philadelphia: LINDSAY & BLAKISTON. 1867. Pp. 431.

Watson Abridged: A Synopsis of the Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic. Delivered at King's College, London, by THOMAS WATSON, M.D., F.R.C.R., etc., etc. (Abridged from the last English edition.)

With a concise but complete account of the Properties, Uses, Preparations, Doses, etc. (Taken from the U. S. Dispensatory,) of all the medicines mentioned in these lectures, and with other valuable editions. By J. J. MEYER, A.M., M.D. Philadelphia: Published by the Author. 1867. Pp. 277. From the Author.

Oesophagotomy, for the Removal of Foreign Bodies. Pamphlet By DAVID W. CHEEVER, M.D., etc. Boston: DAVID CLAPP & SON, Printers. 1867. Pp. 46.

Diphtheria. A Prize Essay. By E. S. GAILLARD, M.D., Richmond, Va. Pp. 114. From the author.

Half Yearly Abstract, Rankin's. From HENRY C. LEA. Vol. 44. July to December, 1866.

The Riverside Magazine for Young People. The April num-

ber is one of unusual excellence, comprising great variety in its articles and illustrations, and is characterized by the prominence given to "out-door life." HURD & HOUGHTON, publishers, at 459 Broome Street, New York. Subscription price \$2.50 per annum.

Atlantic Monthly, for May.

Our Young Folks, for May.

All the above for sale at the houses of W. B. KEEN & Co., and S. C. GRIGGS & Co., but received too late for further notice the present month.

LOOT.

Cholera.—Alexander Charles Macleod (with many suffixes,) tells us that:

"Cholera is an imponderable matter, or condition of matter; tellurial in its origin; existent in and with the atmosphere, but forming no component part of it, being of it as independent as are the rays of light; attracted by some other matter or condition of matter, existent in and peculiar to the human body. Where a great space, as a continent or arm of the sea, intervenes, the earth itself may become the conducting medium."

With which satisfactory explanation we must fain be content for the present, meanwhile revolving in our own minds the mediæval problem: "Whether a Chimæra ruminating in a vacuum doth devour second intentions?"

Vesical Calculus.—W. D. Winer, M. D., late surgeon of Col. Mulligan's Regiment, U. S. A., has recently shown us a very ingenious arrangement by which he hopes or, rather, *expects*, to be able to surround a calculus, whilst still within the bladder, with an artificial cyst into which can be injected solutions of appropriate strength and character to dissolve the stone. The apparatus seems scarcely as complicated as many which have been suggested and employed in lithotrity. The main practical trouble seems to be in securing a membrane of the required tenuity which at the same time will be tenacious enough to resist the very slight force required.

Clitoridectomy.—The JOURNAL, rejoicing in every good word

and work, also is pleased now and then at chronicling disuse of the bad and worse. Among these counted worse, is the feminine mutilation named at the head of this paragraph. No less an authority than CHARLES WEST says:—"Whilst I believe the removal of the clitoris in cases of hysteria, epilepsy, insanity, and other nervous diseases of women, to be a proceeding theoretically based on erroneous physiology, and practically followed by no such results as to warrant its frequent performance, I regard it as completely unjustifiable when done for the alleged relief of dysuria, or of painful defecation, for the cure of amenorrhœa, or the mitigation of the symptoms of uterine misplacement or disease." All which we steadfastly believe. Now, let some one, equally high in rank in the Medical Republic, raise his voice against the womb-burning, slitting, and impaling which everywhere with equal unphilosophy prevails, and the JOURNAL will rejoice yet again with joy, perhaps unspeakable, but which nevertheless shall be written.

Poisoning by Strychnine.—Dr. John Bartlett, formerly of Chicago, strongly recommends common salt as a curative of strychnine poisoning. He reports as many as twenty experiments on dogs, in which violent symptoms, following large doses of strychnia, ceased after emesis, induced by drenching the animals with water holding in solution several handfuls of salt.

Milk-Sickness.—Quite a spirited controversy, through the local press, is going on in Clay County, Ill., on the permanent question: Whether there be such an entity as "Milk Sick," as distinct from a mere variety of Bilious Remittent, and "if so be there be," whether any one has seen it this side of "the next county," where it always has been the editorial fortune to find it located, or rather *dislocated*. The JOURNAL is inclined to put "Milk Sick" in the same category with wounds from poisoned bullets of old time, poisoned wells in the late war, and demoniac possession of antiquity. Medical ontologists are rapidly disappearing in these latter days.

Elimination in Cholera.—The American Journal of Medical

Sciences endorses fully the conclusions of Prof. LIONEL BEALE, viz.:—[Italics ours.]

1. That the gland-cell is not, *as a general rule* destroyed when it secretes.

2. That the poisons "eliminated" by the skin and kidneys are *probably* in a state of solution.

3. That the poisons of contagious diseases *are not soluble*, but consist of living germs which move of themselves, but which cannot be "eliminated" from the blood by epithelial or other cells.

4. That so far from their being any evidence of the epithelial cells eliminating contagious poisons, the living particles of the latter interfere with the action of the cells, and many cells are destroyed by them.

5. That the functions of the columnar epithelial cells is to draw substances from the intestine and pass them on towards the blood, and that therefore it is *almost improbable* that these cells should take part in "eliminating" anything whatever from the blood.

To which propositions, supported by *ifs* and *probables*, we are called upon to sacrifice the only clear and scientific theory of cholera which has yet been given. This JOURNAL demurs. The *third* and *fifth* conclusions are the only ones having any real bearing on the case, and each of these is demoralized by *petitio principii*. It is not proved that contagious poisons are not soluble, and so far as cholera is concerned, it is not proved that its poison does more than set in action changes in the textures, which unquestionably do require elimination to prevent fatal result. In the fifth conclusion there is simply a denial of the primary law of osmosis. Briefly, this whole onslaught upon the physiological doctrine of cholera has its analogue in the efforts of narrow-minded divines to do away with the primal truths of geology and natural science. The too zealous religionist is a little in danger of becoming a bigot. The too enthusiastic microscopist is somewhat in danger of becoming microscopic, and a vitalist of the Stahl and Paine stamp. *Ecce signum!*

Hydrophobia is the latest sensation in this city. At least one unmistakable and fatal case has occurred, and the usual variety asserted to be such. Death has held high carnival among the canine population, although innumerable curs of high and low degree still (but unquiet) haunt the streets and alleys of the town. The Board of Health is yet in the milky way. Notwithstanding the constellation of talent it embodies, it has not yet cut its *canine* teeth.

Opinions clash and methods jar, whilst BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM is quoted as specific for the semi-quadrupedal disease. A case of cure by its wonderful influence is chronicled by an Indiana paper, and the report is caught up and scattered far and wide by the daily press of the metropolis. Meanwhile a dozen doctors strongly assert, in secular print, "they always knew it" as just the thing for *Hydrophobia*. Thus Bromide of Potassium ascends to the pedestal recently vacated by Chlorate of Potash and its more or less popularly noted predecessors.

The Dry Tongue of fevers so often believed to denote very grave conditions of the general system—"locking up of the secretions," *et alii*, our learned and excellent colleague Prof. FREER is wont to remark in very many, if not a majority of, instances denotes little more than occlusion of the nostrils. Syringing out these latter gently and carefully will, in an unexpected number of cases, rapidly convert the dry and even dark, red tongue to one sufficiently moist and pale to preclude the necessity of resorting to "alteratives," even the aromatic, but nevertheless badly smelling, product of the North Carolina pine. Patients are congratulated on the probably happy results of this suggestion.

Light for the Endoscope.—Desormaux, whose valuable "Lessons of the Endoscope" the JOURNAL is having translated for its readers, will recognize with pleasure the suggestions of our friend E. Andrews, M.D., (formerly of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor,) which is that the illuminating rays be derived from the ignited Magnesium wire. We are indebted to the pages of a contemporary (edited by a gentleman formerly

from Binghampton in the State of New York—probably not yet forgotten in that region,) for the information.

Appos of the *Endoscope*. It is unnecessary to be at the expense or trouble of procuring the Parisian instrument, which is at once complicated, inconvenient, and costly. The endoscope tube fitted to the reflecting auroscope, and lighted by the ignited Magnesium wire, is much better, and the entire apparatus need not cost more than fifteen or twenty dollars. Messrs. Bliss & Sharp, of 144 Lake Street, this city, can furnish the parts, and our advertisers, Messrs. Tolle & Degenhardt of 125 LaSalle Street, can adjust them to order. This is a new field of diagnosis and is well worth working.

Belladonna—Scarlatina.—BOUCHUT the eminent writer on Diseases of Children, noticing the use of Belladonna as a prophylactic of Scarlatina, writes:

"The greatest objection—but it is not one in our opinion—the greatest objection which can be made to this therapeutic means is, that it does not fulfil the purpose proposed, that in a word, it is useless."

This strikes the JOURNAL as eminently *a la Francaise*.

NEWS & ITEMS.

Dr. HORATIO R. STORER the well known and distinguished teacher of Gynæcology encloses to the JOURNAL the following notice, which we insert with great pleasure. Dr. Storer was with Simpson, of Edinburgh, as his *assistant in practice* during 1854-5, and was selected by him, as one of the editors of his Obstetric works, and both whilst abroad and since his return home has devoted his sure powers of mind and great practical genius to the developement of this important department of practice. It is unnecessary to more than merely announce the time of such a course of instruction from him to secure a large attendance.

TO PHYSICIANS.—At the request of several members of the profession, Dr. Horatio R. Storer will deliver a private course

of twelve lectures upon the Treatment of the Surgical Diseases of Women, during the first fortnight of June, at his rooms in Boston. Gentlemen attending the course will be required to show their diplomas. Fee \$50.

Hotel Pelham, Boston, 29th March, 1867.

Resignation of Prof. Gunn at the University of Michigan—Action of the Regents.—The JOURNAL chronicles with pleasure a deserved tribute to Prof. GUNN on occasion of his leaving the University, being in the shape of a resolution adopted unanimously in full Board, April 9th, 1867:—

Resolved, That while we reluctantly accept the resignation of Professor Moses Gunn, M.D., who, first as Professor of Anatomy for two years, next as Professor of Surgery for thirteen years, has devoted his eminent ability and energy to the Department of Medicine and Surgery of this University from 1848, the year of its foundation, to the present time, and to whose skill as a surgeon and eloquence as a professor the department is so greatly indebted, we desire to express our high appreciation of his eminent services, and our strongest wishes for similar and, if possible, superior success in his future labors, wherever he may be.

The Board at the same meeting passed a complimentary resolution with regard to Prof. SAMUEL G. ANNOR who retires from his connection with the University to take a chair in the Brooklyn College, N. Y.

Complimentary Letter to Dr. Lewitt.—As an evidence of their high appreciation of his services, the Medical Class at Ann Arbor adopted and presented to Dr. LEWITT the following letter:

ANN ARBOR, March 22, '67.

To William Lewitt, M.D., Demonstrator of Anatomy, Medical Department, University of Michigan.

DEAR SIR: Knowing, as we well do, the difficulties attending the position you occupy, as Demonstrator of Anatomy, the energy necessary to supply so large a class with *materiel*—none of which having been furnished by this State—allow us to congratulate you on your success; and, as members of the Class of 1866-'67, to express our entire satisfaction with the manner in which your department has been conducted.

For while other medical schools during the past winter have

felt most sorely what it is to be in *want*, we have had the benefit of a plentiful supply of the *best*, with an abundance to spare. And when it is remembered that the Class you have assisted so efficiently during the past session, in acquiring a knowledge of that most important branch of medicine—practical anatomy—is the largest that ever assembled in America, or perhaps in the world, too much praise cannot be bestowed upon our “little Napoleon of the dissecting room.”


In conclusion, we beg to tender you our sincere thanks, and best wishes for your future welfare and prosperity.

PROF. M. GUNN, of the Chair of Surgery in Rush Medical College, has now removed to this city, and may be found or addressed at his office in the “McCormick Building,” Southeast corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets. Dr. G. has purchased for his residence that beautiful property on the lake shore, corner of Calumet Avenue and Twenty-First street. He will, it is understood, confine his practice exclusively to Surgery.

Dr. LEWITT, the Demonstrator of the College, will be found at the same office, and engages both in Surgery and general practice.

Southern Journal of Medical Sciences—Edited and published by D. Warren Brickell, M.D., C. Read, M.D., N. S. Mitchell, M.D., and Joseph Holt, M.D., commences its second volume May 1st, 1867. Two hundred pages are issued quarterly in a style which compares favorably with *Am. Jour. Med. Sci.* and other older quarterlies. It is evidently prepared with great industry, and is edited with signal ability. We commend it strongly to such of our readers as desire to peruse a high toned and valuable organ of the profession. \$6.00 *per annum*. Communications to be addressed Lock Box 890, New Orleans P. O.

New Medical Journal.—C. A. LOGAN, M.D. and T. SINKS, M. D., of Leavenworth, Kansas, have associated in the editing and publication of a new monthly to be entitled “*The Leavenworth Medical Herald*.” Its subscription price is placed at \$3. From what we know of the editors we believe it will herald true

medical progress, and will be (forgive it Bro. Logan,) *leaven worth* trying for professional bread. Here is our .

University of Michigan.—The chair of surgery in the University of Michigan has been filled by the appointment of WARREN GREEN, M.D., an alumnus of the college. The chair of Homœopathy is yet vacant, although it is rumored the Regents propose to appoint to it the present professor of Chemistry, S. H. DOUGLAS, M.D., who is said to be an applicant.

Medical Bookstore.—A recent conflagration in the upper stories of the building occupied by W. B. KEEN & Co., the favorite medical booksellers of this city, as an incident to the means adopted to extinguish it, dampened a large proportion of their then stock on hand, but not a particle of their energies. The telegraph and express have already fully replenished their stock, and correspondents may feel sure of being supplied at once with all the standard and recent medical works at as low a price as in any eastern city, thus saving both time and money. Our readers will find them always prompt, reliable, and "on the square."

Meeting of the Societies.—Attention is called to the notices of the ensuing meetings of the American Medical Association and of the Illinois State Medical Society, in the present number of the JOURNAL. The present condition of the profession in this State, and throughout the country, is such as to render attendance almost imperative upon them. Rich returns may be expected from the careful observations made during the war, not only upon surgical and general practice, but especially upon hygiene. Just now, and we fervently trust it will continue so during all coming time, this latter awakens vastly more attention, and incites to profounder study, than mere therapeutics.

International Medical Congress at Paris.—The International Medical Congress will be opened at Paris on the 16th of August next. The Central Committee earnestly desire an active participation in the Congress on the part of Medical

Societies from all parts of the world, by sending delegates to represent them.

By the third article of the statutes, foreign delegates are admitted without any pecuniary consideration.

The undersigned having been appointed a Corresponding Delegate by the Central Committee at Paris, would urge upon Medical Societies the propriety of appointing delegates to the Congress as speedily as practicable, and reporting them to him, that he may forward them as early as possible to the Central Committee.

S. W. BUTLER, Philadelphia, Pa.

Corresponding Delegate.

The International Medical Congress.—The following note from Prof. Miller explains itself. It is understood that Prof. Freer has already secured his stateroom in a European steamer for the 6th of June.

RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE, Chicago, April 2, 1867.

EDITOR CHICAGO MEDICAL JOURNAL:—At a regular meeting of the Faculty of Rush Medical College, held this day, Prof. Joseph W. Freer, M.D., was duly elected to represent said College in the International Medical Congress, which is to assemble in the city of Paris the 15th of August next.

DE LASKIE MILLER, Sec'y.

Illinois State Medical Society.—The next annual meeting of this society will be held in the hall of the House of Representatives, at Springfield, Ill., commencing on the *first Tuesday in June*, at 10 o'clock A.M. We are authorized by the Committee of Arrangements to state, that the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis, the Toledo, Wabash and Great Western and the Illinois Central railroads will pass members of the Society to and from the meeting, over those roads for *one fare and one-fifth*.

Editor Chicago Medical Journal:—The STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF INDIANA will convene at Indianapolis on, *Tuesday, May 21st, 1867.*

Very Respectfully, L. D. WATERMAN, *Secretary.*

COMMITTEE ON PRACTICAL MEDICINE AND EPIDEMICS.

Physicians, throughout the State, are earnestly requested to forward to either of the members of the committee, all communications, on this department, on or before the 15th day of May inst.

Committee. { J. ADAMS ALLEN, M.D., box 1948, Chairman
Chicago.
L: T. HEWINS, M.D., Loda, Iroquois county.
R. E. McVEY, M.D., Waverly, Morgan county.

Erratum.—By an oversight of the proof reader of the March number of the JOURNAL, the case reported by G. B. Lester, M.D., (p. 112) in the third line of the third paragraph should, but does not, commence and read as follows:

"The edges of the wound were everted, and blood was oozing from the whole cut surface, lighter colored than natural and frothy; hand slightly swollen and painful."

The italicised words indicate the needed corrections.

Married.—At the residence of Geo. W. Moody, Esq., White River, Mich., by the Rev. L. J. Griffin, Lucian D. Clarke, M.D., and Miss Anna W. Young, both of Chicago.

Obituary.—Howard Townshend, M.D., died at Albany, N.Y., on the 16th of January, 1867. At the time of his death, Dr. Townshend was a professor in the Albany Medical College, and an influential member of several official boards for which his scholarly acquirements and large experience eminently fitted him. His death may well be considered a public loss.

Trimmed or Untrimmed.—Subscribers generally prefer to have the leaves of the JOURNAL uncut, so that when bound in a volume it may have a wider margin. But all do not agree as to the æsthetics of the matter, of which discrepancy let the following note, inserted *verbatim et literatim et punctuatim*, be for a testimonial: (Names omitted.)

"Dear sir—you will please stop My subscription for the Journal this is the second Notes i have gave you or at least the second letter i have sent you I can get as good a Journal all ready Trimmed for 2 per year Yours"

As both the first and second "Notes" were sent to the former

editors, "our withers are unwrung." Meanwhile we cogitate which most needs to be "*Trimmed*" the *Journal's* edges or the "preliminary education" of our predecessor's correspondent.

Back Numbers of the Journal Wanted.—JULY and AUGUST, 1865, and JANUARY 1866. If any of our subscribers happen to have spare copies of these numbers of the JOURNAL, they will confer a favor upon several subscribers who need them to complete their sets, by enclosing them to the Editor, Box 1948, who will be happy to reciprocate in any manner suggested.

ADVERTISEMENT.

FINE LITHOGRAPHS of the late Professor BRAINARD, also of Professors GUNN, REA, MILLER, and ALLEN, can be obtained at Twenty-Five Cents each, by addressing or calling upon Charles Keil, Janitor Rush Medical College.

RECEIPTS ACKNOWLEDGED FROM:—J. J. Oakley, \$2; E. M. Whipple, 2; J. L. Prentiss, 2; James Muncy, 5; J. T. Wilson, (Wisconsin Insane Hospital,) 2; D. D. T. Hamlin, 4; John Swain, 2; John G. DeWolf, 2; Edw. Thomas, 2; Jas. Prentice, 2; W. C. Brown, 2; J. W. Thayer, 2; M. G. Smith, 2; O. W. Cline, 2; N. S. Smith, 2; A. Taylor, 6; Wesley Anderson, 1; H. Symmes, 2; — Russell, 3; A. C. Jackson, 8; Thomas Johnson, 2; D. Kirkpatrick, 2; Geo. F. Keiper, 2; P. M. Martin, 2; John Becker, 2; B. F. Ross, 2; F. R. Payne, 2; J. A. Hatch, 3; J. Low, 2; J. W. Saucerman, 2; L. D. Tompkins, 2; A. A. Rawson, 2; G. R. Bibb, 2; T. H. Parks, 2; R. W. Earll, 2; L. T. Strother, 2; W. L. Whitney, 2; S. Marks, by S. C. White, 2; J. B. Groesbeck, 2; D. E. Ellis, 2; A. A. Hoy, 8; V. L. Hurlbut, 2; J. W. Trabue, 2; P. M. McFarland, 2; L. D. Lowell, 2; A. Hard, 2; F. W. Byers, 2; J. Lamburn, 2; G. B. Lester, 2; K. E. Rich, 2; C. B. Reed, 2; E. J. Shelton, 2; O. D. Coleman, 5; H. C. Godfrey, 2; Jas. P. Tucker, 2; F. C. Robinson, 2; G. H. Tebo, 2; W. E. Schenck, 2; Jas. L. Gandy, 2; S. W. Noble, 2; David Dodge, 2; Alfred Waterman, 2; N. P. Holden, 2; A. W. Luck, 2; W. H. Clutter, 2; C. H. Oleson, 2; R. B. Wetmore, 2; Isaac

Snyder, 2; Hosea Davis, 2; L. Carr, 2; A. Holliday, 2; Wm. H. Vance, 2; C. B. Ames, 2; E. S. Edwards, Milton, Iowa, 2; H. Steele, 10; H. B. Fawcett, 2; E. W. Edwards, 2; W. B. Hagard, 5; H. A. Guthrie, 2; Geo. B. Christie, 2; F. G. Kuener, 2; R. J. Brackenridge, 2; B. L. Ashbaugh, 2; A. G. Conner, 2; A. Hodge, 2; A. B. Younkman, 2; D. S. Waddel, 2; Chas. Knapp, Jr., 2.

Mortality Report for the Month of February:—

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Accidents,-----	6	Fever, Congestive,-----	3
Asthma,-----	1	Fever, Remittent,-----	2
Abscess,-----	2	Fever, Scarlet,-----	14
Bronchitis,-----	1	Fever, Typhoid,-----	10
Cancer,-----	3	Hydrocephalus,-----	4
Cold,-----	1	Inflammation of Bowels,-----	4
Croup,-----	8	Inflammation of Brain,-----	5
Consumption,-----	42	Inflammation of Lungs,-----	19
Convulsions,-----	18	Inflammation of Stomach,-----	1
Childbed,-----	5	Inflammation not stated,-----	1
Congestion of Brain,-----	7	Killed,-----	1
Congestion of Lungs,-----	2	Marasmus,-----	2
Delirium Tremens,-----	1	Neuralgia,-----	1
Decline,-----	2	Old Age,-----	6
Diarrhoea,-----	1	Paralysis,-----	1
Diphtheria,-----	6	Pneumonia,-----	1
Dropsy,-----	9	Phthisis Pulmonalis,-----	2
Dysentery,-----	1	Rheumatism,-----	1
Disease of Brain,-----	1	Stillborn,-----	22
Disease of Bowels,-----	2	Small-Pox,-----	5
Disease of Heart,-----	4	Teething,-----	9
Disease of Liver,-----	2	Whooping-Cough,-----	1
Disease of Lungs,-----	2	Worms,-----	1
Disease of Throat,-----	1	Gun-shot Wound,-----	1
Epilepsy,-----	1	Ulcer,-----	1
Erysipelas,-----	2	Unknown,-----	1

Total,-----255

AGES OF THE DECEASED. — Under 5 years, 118; over 5 and under 10 years, 17; over 10 and under 20, 10; over 20 and under 30, 35; over 30 and under 40, 31; over 40 and under 50, 16; over 50 and under 60, 8; over 60 and under 70, 10; over 70 and under 80, 6; over 80 and under 90, 2; unknown, 2. Total, 255.

NATIVITIES.

Chicago,-----	124	Germany,-----	30	Scotland,-----	2
Other States,-----	39	Ireland,-----	33	Wales,-----	1
Canada,-----	1	Norway,-----	3	Unknown,-----	5
England,-----	12	Nova Scotia,-----	1		
France,-----	1	Sweden,-----	3	Total,-----	255

DIVISIONS OF THE CITY.

North,..... 67 | South,..... 81 | West,.....106 | Total,..... 255

Mortality Report for the Month of March:—

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Accidents,-----	2	Fever, Scarlet,-----	10
Abscess,-----	1	Fever, Typhoid,-----	5
Bronchitis,-----	1	Fever, Childbed,-----	2
Cancer,-----	2	Fever, Typhus,-----	1
Colds,-----	6	Hydrocephalus,-----	10
Croup,-----	8	Inflammation of Bowels,-----	7
Consumption,-----	40	Inflammation of Brain,-----	3
Convulsions,-----	43	Inflammation of Lungs,-----	11
Childbed,-----	4	Inflammation of Throat,-----	1
Congestion of Brain,-----	1	Inflammation, not stated,-----	2
Congestion of Lungs,-----	7	Killed,-----	1
Delirium Tremens,-----	1	Marasmus,-----	1
Drowned,-----	1	Measles,-----	1
Decline,-----	1	Old Age,-----	9
Diphtheria,-----	5	Poisoning,-----	1
Dropsy,-----	7	Paralysis,-----	3
Disease of Brain,-----	1	Pneumonia,-----	2
Disease of Bowels,-----	1	Rheumatism,-----	1
Disease of Heart,-----	4	Suicide,-----	1
Disease of Liver,-----	2	Stillborn,-----	8
Disease of Lungs,-----	5	Spasms,-----	4
Disease of Hip,-----	1	Small Pox,-----	3
Erysipelas,-----	1	Teething,-----	12
Fever, Congestive,-----	6	Whooping-Cough,-----	10
Fever, Remittent,-----	3	Ulcer,-----	1
Fever, Spotted,-----	1	Unknown,-----	15

Total,----- 280

Total number last year for the month of March,----- 254

Increase,----- 26

DIVISIONS OF THE CITY.

North,----- 67 | South,----- 90 | West,----- 123 | Total,----- 280

Total number during the month of March,----- 280

Total number during the month of February,----- 255

Increase,----- 25

AGES OF THE DECEASED.—Under 5 years, 143; over 5 and under 10 years, 16; over 10 and under 20, 16; over 20 and under 30, 29; over 30 and under 40, 27; over 40 and under 50, 17; over 50 and under 60, 7; over 60 and under 70, 9; over 70 and under 80, 10; over 80 and under 90, 2; over 100, 2; unknown, 2. Total, 280.

NATIVITIES.

Chicago,-----	151	France,-----	1	Sweden,-----	2
Other States,-----	48	Germany,-----	38	Scotland,-----	3
Bohemian,-----	1	Holland,-----	1	Unknown,-----	1
Canada,-----	4	Ireland,-----	25		
England,-----	2	Norway,-----	3	Total,-----	280